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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Alfonso Raymond Salazar,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 Charles Ryan, et al.,

13 Respondents.

No. CV-96-00085-TUC-FRZ

DEATH-PENALTY CASE

**ORDER**

14 Before the Court are Respondents' Motions to Preclude *Strickland* Experts (Doc.  
15 299) and Evidence of William Redondo's Reputation, Disciplinary Records, and  
16 Criminal History (Doc. 300). Petitioner opposes the instant motions. (Docs. 301, 302.)  
17 On August 9, 2017, the Court heard argument on these motions in addition to objections  
18 to several of the parties proposed exhibits.

19 Salazar has provided notice of two witnesses, Russell Stetler and Tim Ford, who  
20 will testify as experts on the prevailing professional norms for a capital mitigation  
21 investigation at the time of Petitioner's trial and post-conviction proceedings. (*See* Doc.  
22 292.) Respondents move to preclude these experts or any other witnesses from presenting  
23 opinions regarding the adequacy of the mitigation investigations or presentations by trial  
24 counsel William Redondo and Patrick Hurd, and post-conviction counsel Fred Dardis.  
25 (Doc. 299.) Additionally, Salazar has identified exhibits containing the declarations and  
26 curriculum vitae of the *Strickland* experts and several documents that Salazar proposes to  
27 introduce through these experts. (*See* Doc. 305, Exs. 111, 164, 177–179, 182–184.)  
28 Respondents object to these exhibits for the same reasons they object to the testimony of

1 these witnesses. (Doc. 293.)

2 In assessing the reasonableness of counsels' investigation and presentation of  
3 mitigation, the Court must assess counsels' performance in the context of "'prevailing  
4 professional norms,' . . . which includes a context-dependent consideration of the  
5 challenged conduct as seen 'from counsel's perspective at the time.' " *Wiggins v. Smith*,  
6 539 U.S. 510, 523 (2003) (quoting *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 688–89  
7 (1984)). The Court is fully qualified to understand and apply the legal analysis required  
8 by *Strickland* and it is within the Court's discretion to allow or exclude proposed expert  
9 testimony concerning a legal standard of care. *Williams v. Woodford*, 384 F.3d 567, 613  
10 n. 17 (9th Cir. 2004) (holding that rejection of a proposed *Strickland* expert was not a  
11 prejudicial abuse of discretion); *LaGrand v. Stewart*, 133 F.3d 1253, 1271 n. 8 (9th Cir.  
12 1998)("[T]here is no requirement that expert testimony of outside attorneys be used to  
13 determine the appropriate standard of care."). The Court finds that expert testimony on  
14 the issue of the prevailing professional norms at the time of Petitioner's trial and post-  
15 conviction proceedings may be helpful and will therefore allow expert testimony on this  
16 subject. *See Earp v. Cullen*, 623 F.3d 1065, 1075 (9th Cir. 2010) (upholding District  
17 Court's decision to allow expert testimony regarding "what counsel should have done"  
18 but precluding expert from opining on the adequacy of trial counsel's performance). The  
19 Court will, however, exercise its discretion to preclude expert testimony on the subject of  
20 the adequacy of trial counsel's performance and any resulting prejudice therefrom.  
21 Respondents' objections to the related exhibits on the same grounds are overruled. To the  
22 extent the declarations contain statements regarding the experts' opinions on issues other  
23 than the prevailing professional norms, the Court will disregard them. Finally, the Court  
24 will deny Respondents' request to limit Salazar to one *Strickland* expert, but hereby  
25 provides notice that duplicative or cumulative testimony by a second expert will not be  
26 allowed.

27 Next, Salazar has disclosed evidence of trial counsel William Redondo's  
28 disciplinary history and criminal conduct. (*See* Doc. 305; Exs 76–77.) Respondents move

1 to preclude evidence of trial counsel Redondo's poor reputation, disciplinary history, and  
2 criminal conduct unrelated to his representation of Salazar and object to identified  
3 supporting exhibits. (Docs. 293, 300.) Respondents assert this evidence is irrelevant to  
4 the question whether Redondo effectively represented Salazar, and is more prejudicial  
5 than probative. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 401–403. Additionally, Respondents contend that  
6 Redondo's alleged misconduct in other cases, if offered to show he made similar  
7 mistakes in Salazar's case, would constitute inadmissible other-act evidence under Rule  
8 404(b) of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

9 In response, Salazar contends that a demonstration of a pattern of misconduct  
10 exhibited by prior counsel in his bar records, which exhibits a complete indifference to  
11 his clients and a failure to protect his clients' interests, can be used to directly refute the  
12 state's argument that prior counsel's decisions were strategic. In support of this argument,  
13 Salazar cites *Sanders v. Ratelle*, 21 F.3d 1446 (9th Cir. 1994). In *Sanders*, the Ninth  
14 Circuit considered the bar records of prior counsel as evidence of a "course of conduct  
15 demonstrating a complete indifference to [prior counsel's] legal and ethical duties, to the  
16 great detriment of his clients." *Id.* at 1460. The Court found that the evidence of prior  
17 counsel's pattern of misconduct directly refuted the state's argument that counsel's poor  
18 performance was based on a strategic decision about how best to represent his client. *Id.*

19 Subsequently, however, the Ninth Circuit has explained that "*Sanders* does not  
20 hold that prior instances of misconduct or unrelated complaints to state bar associations  
21 should ordinarily be admitted as evidence that an attorney acted incompetently or that  
22 otherwise presumptively reasonable decisions were actually made due to general  
23 disinterest or other impermissible reasons. Indeed, *Sanders* did not concern the  
24 admissibility of such evidence at all." *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 828 (9th Cir.  
25 1995). The essential inquiry is whether the petitioner received objectively reasonable and  
26 conflict-free representation. *Id.* Evidence that an attorney has acted inappropriately in  
27 unrelated cases has little probative value and may therefore be properly excluded  
28 pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 403. *Id.* Additionally, prior acts of misconduct by

1 an attorney are inadmissible to support to support a claim that counsel must have acted  
2 similarly in a particular case. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) (“Evidence of other crimes,  
3 wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show  
4 action in conformity therewith). The Court finds that the evidence Salazar seeks to admit  
5 is unrelated to counsel’s performance in the present matter. Accordingly, the Court grants  
6 Respondents motion to preclude evidence of Redondo’s reputation, disciplinary history  
7 and criminal conduct. The Court will uphold Respondents’ objections to Exhibits 76 and  
8 77. Accordingly,

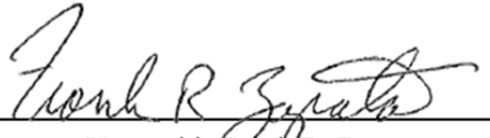
9 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Respondents’ Motion to Preclude  
10 *Strickland* Experts (Doc. 299) is **GRANTED IN PART**. The Court precludes testimony  
11 from Petitioner’s *Strickland* experts on issues other than the relevant prevailing  
12 professional norms.

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondents’ objections to Exhibits 111, 164,  
14 177–179 and 182–184 are **OVERRULED**.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondents’ Motion to Preclude Evidence of  
16 William Redondo’s Reputation, Disciplinary Records, and Criminal History (Doc. 300) is  
17 **GRANTED**.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Respondents’ objections to Exhibits 76 and 77 are  
19 **SUSTAINED**.

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21 Dated this 10th day of August, 2017.

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25 Honorable Frank R. Zapata  
26 Senior United States District Judge  
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